

Application No. 09/963,988  
Amendment "A" dated December 2, 2005  
Reply to Office Action mailed September 14, 2005

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

In paragraph [0016], on page 6, of the originally filed application, please amend as reflected in the following, marked-up version of the paragraph:

[0016] Conventionally, any application that offered the communication of messages over cellular networks had to individually deal with these non-trivial fragmentation and reassembly issues. Thus, each application provider needed to individually author code to address fragmentation and reassembly. Should standards for fragmentation and reassembly change or expand, each application provider would have to address the change. Therefore, what is desired are methods, systems, and computer program that relieve cellular application providers from having to author code that deals with fragmentation and reassembly of short message fragments.

In paragraph [0048], on page 16, of the originally filed application, please amend as reflected in the following, marked-up version of the paragraph:

[0048] In this description and in the claims, a "function call" is defined as an-a request for service from one software module to another whether it be an automatic as a result of the operation of the calling software module, or whether the call is in response to user input to a standardized user interface, such as a user entering a command to transmit in a command line.

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In paragraph [0056], on page 18, of the originally filed application, please amend as reflected in the following, marked-up version of the paragraph:

**[0056]** Suppose that the maximum short message fragment size is calculated to be 120 bytes. If the message (after performing any processing on the message as a whole in act 502) is 620 bytes, then 6 short messages will be needed to transmit the complete multi-part message. Some cellular networks or applications limit the number of short messages that may be associated with a single multi-part message. For example, GSM networks are currently limited to 255 short message fragments per multi-part message. If the number of short messages would exceed the maximum allowable (YES in decision block 507), then an appropriate error message is returned to the calling application (act 508). Otherwise (NO in decision block 507), the message is fragmented into the multiple short message fragments (act 509) using the maximum size of the fragments calculated in act 506. After the multi-part message has been fragmented in act 509, a complete short message is constructed for each short message fragment. This may include appending or prepending the appropriate header information constructed in act 505.

In paragraph [0059], on page 19, of the originally filed application, please amend as reflected in the following, marked-up version of the paragraph:

**[0059]** Figure 6 illustrates a flowchart of a method 600 for how the short messaging layer 302 responds to delivery reports for short messages. When a delivery report for a short message is received (act 601), the short messaging layer 302 removes the tracking number associated with the short message from the tracking list (act 602). If delivery reports for less than all of the short messages have been received (NO in decision block 603), then the process ends until further delivery reports are received.